HAYTI.

THE EXECUTION OF SALNAVE. HIS CAPTURE BY CABRAL AND THE DOMINICANS

-PARTICULARS OF HIS TRIAL AND DEATH. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 17 .- After Salnave's with a strong force. He was soon joined by Villubin, and received large supplies of provisions and ammunition from Croix de Bouquet. The neighboring population were told by Sainave that they would all be massacred by the revolutionists, which caused great consternation among them. Sainave moved from Petionville on the 21st, arriving at Verrette on the 22d, his object being to reach Baraona. On the 19th of December Gen. Brice advised Cabral, at St. Jean, of the flight of Salnave and the direction he had taken. Provisional President Saget

also notified Cabral from the City of Port an Prince. Sainave, upon attempting to leave Verrette for Baraona, found a strong force opposing him, and was forced back in great disorder. On the 27th, a force under Gen. Zamor left Port-an-Prince to join the troops in pursuit, and on the 28th Gen. Benjamin, Secretary of War, went out to take command in person, and a vigorous chase was ordered. Sainave had, in the mean time, again started for Baraona by another route, having made, in rain, efforts to recruit and inspire his force, but such was the rapidity of the movements of the revolutionary roops that even here they were close on his heels, capturing his stragglers and nearly all his baggage and am

Gen. Benjamin arrived at Jacmel on the 2d of January, Gen. Benjamin arrived at Jacmel on the 2d of January, and obtained guides whewere familiar with the country. Cabral, thinking that Salnave might reach Baraona, went to Salina to cut him off. As soon as he ascertained the position of Salnave, he ordered the lines at Petitrou to be covered. On the 5th January, Salnave and a few devoted followers came upon the force of Cabral at Cuaba, and attempted to cut their way through that portion of the army commanded by Gen. Guiteau. A desperate fight ensued, lasting for five hours, resulting in the defeat and capture of Salnave and his troops, and a less of 100 killed and a large number wounded of his men. Of Cabral's forces, only three killed and 22 wounded. Salnave and his fellow prisoners were sent to Salina, when Gen. Cabral informed the Government on the 10th January, of the event, and gave them up to the Provis

Salnave arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 15th, and was immediately put on his trial by the revolutionary trib-unal, composed of Gen. P. Lorquet, President; M. de Mazere, tVice-President; M. Frèzeau, M. Louis Aimè, M. Darius Adam, and M. Camille Nan, Public Prosecutor, The trial commenced at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of the civil autnorities, and attended by the National Guard. The accused was introduced by the President as "Sylvan Salnave, President of Haytı, aged 43, born at Cape Haytlen and living at Port-au-Prince." M. Lavand declined to defend the necused, although Salnave requested it. The President of the Council then

designated M. Jair of Jactuel to act with M. Valein. Sal nave had an interview with his counselors, after which the Deputy-Marshal read the charges to the prisoner, the most important being that he "annulled the Constitu-tion," and named himself "Frotector of the Republic;" that he associated himself with deprayed characters, and held on to the Government by fraud and force. "There fore, Sylvan Salnave is accused of high treasen, devasta tion, pillage with arms, committing assassinations, and a new amenable for these crimes."

Salnave said he was not capable of the nets of which he stood accused. His counsel made a strong appeal and every effort to destroy the accusation, quoting fre-quently the position of Jefferson Davis in the late repeliion in the United States. After a short address from the presecutor, one more appeal was made by Salnave's counsel, M. Valcin, and the trial was closed.

The members of the Court[then adjourned for deliberation, which lasted an hour, at the expiration of which the judgment of the Court was pronounced:
"In the name of the Republic, the Court finds Sylvar

Salnave, aged 43, soldier and ex-President of Hayti, guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and do sentence him to be shot to death, and orders that the execution shall take place at the Permayles of the Na-

Preparations were immediately made for carrying on the judgment of the Court. The President then ad dressed Salmave: "You have just been condemned to the pain of death. I entreat you to be firm and courageous. alnave replied: "I shall not fall. I only ask for time to put my affairs in order." This request was granted, and he was engaged for quarter of an hour in writing a letter, which he scaled and placed in the hands of the President Immediately after this he was pinioned and taken from the Court, attended by two clergymen, to the place of execution. He was then tied to a post planted for the occasion, and a solemn silence ensued. The firing party was then drawn up, and Gen. B. Canal said to Saluave, deadly volley, were taken up by the people, and amid the shouts of "Vive la Constitution," at 6:20, Sylvan Salnave ceased to exist. His body was then put into a cart and

THE REVOLUTIONS, LEADERS, AND SITUA-TION OF HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 9 .- Now that the Government of Salnave has been overthrown, after a struggle lasting for nearly three years, a brief review of the revolutions through which Hayti has passed since her independence was gained may not be regarded as in opportune. The subject is full of a peculiar interest, and the short history I now propose to pen may, perhaps, be found not the least interesting chapter in the annals of the New World. Hayti, the first spot in America where the European discoverer set foot—the first soil in the Western Hemisphere watered by the sweat of African dayes-the first community in the world that witnessed the abolition of African Slavery and the political enfranphisement of the blacks in modern times-Hayti, so full of thrilling historic recollections, is still the theater where the great problem of the capacity of the negro race for self-government and civilized progress is being most laboriously, and, I may add, impatiently worked

It is from such a commanding point of view that one must study the civil wars and internal commotions that have not ceased to agitate the bosom of society in this island since 1790, in order to obtain a just appreciat the late desperate struggle which has threatened the overthrow, if possible, of the national existence of Hayti itself, by seriously menacing the destruction of its sov ereign independence. For 80 years, that is since 1790, when the men of color of 8an Domingo demanded equal political rights at the bar of the National Assembly of France, society in this island has carried on one long and protracted revolt against the unjust proscriptions and

nureasonable distinctions of caste. From 1700 to 1804 the Haytians were engaged in a terrible hand-to-hand struggle against patriarchal slavery; and had the satisfaction of seeing their desperate efforts growned with success, in the branding of African Slavery as a crime, long before the so-called Christian and civilized nations of Europe and America had legislated against the African slave trade as piracy. The United States, the first to legislate on the subject, only provided in their constitution that this abominable traffic should be deemed piracy from and after 1808-that is, four years From 1806 to 1820, or thereabouts, Haytian society entered upon its second revolutionary phase, in a struggle against the brute force of an ignorant military feudalism that trampled on the rights of its citizens. After the war of independence, the military chieftains who had ponducted that struggle to a successful issue were, by a sentiment of national gratitude, deservedly given the first place in the affections of their country. men. As there were a great many of those leaders who had distinguished themselves in that struggle, they were arrayed in hierarchical order, according to the amount of energy they had shown in triumphing over their inhuman oppressors. Accordingly the most ferocious and ignorant generals were placed in the first rank, and at the head of them the sanguinary Dessalines. He was,

accordingly, made the first ruler of Hayti, under the title of Governor-General, but he afterward usurped the title of Emperor. The nation, in naming such a chieftain, behaved exactly like every other race of men in the infancy of society; and this ruler, in usurping a more ambitious title, acted precisely like the First Consul of France at the beginning of this century, and like the first President of the same great nation at the middle of the same century. But the savage infancy of Haytian society was of short

furation. After bearing the yoke for two years it reflow of the Emperor Dessaliges in 1806, and ending with | was incessantly engaged contending with the revoluthe suicide of King Christophe in 1820 (the next General | tionists.

ranking after Dessalines in point of brute force), the Haytian people succeeded in delivering their country from a reign of ignorance, though not entirely in ridding it of the reign of a military feudalism, now somewhat

modified by intelligence. When Christophe would not accept the Presidency of fered to him by the Senate under a written constitution departure from the Palace, on the 19th of December, and subsequently from Fort Nationel, he fled to Petionville, the third revolutionary general in rank, was elected and accepted. Christophe resisted both him and the Senate, and succeeded in dividing the island into two distinct governments, making himself King in the northern part, while Petion remained President of the south and west. Petion was an educated man, and laid the basis of civil institutions in Hayti. At his death, in 1818, the fourth revolutionary general in rank, also a man of intelligence, was elected to succeed him in the Presidency. At this moment the yoke of Christophe became intolerable to his subjects; and a general uprising against him, which he vainly resisted, caused him, in a fit of desperation, to ommit suicide. The institutions founded by Petion in the West and South not only spread over the North but also over the Spanish quarter in the East, and the Government of Boyer was eventually consolidated over the whole island. The country entered upon the reign of law. The six codes of Hayti were promulgated under Boyer, and the courts of law began to exercise their functions freely. But the social regime of aristocracy was now inaugurated by a coalition between the surviv ing military heroes of the revolution and the civilians. who had resisted Dessalines, and cooperated with Petion in founding the Republic. These, with Boyer at their head, were unwilling to make any concessions to the party of progress, headed by the representatives of the people in the legislative body. The Progressists memoralized in vain for reform from 1838 to 1843. The President, his Sec retary of State, and the Senate, whose members he had the right to nominate, remained deaf to the appeals of the young men composing the House of Representatives. Chamber where they deliberated was even surrounded by a military guard. This unreasonable method of governing gave birth to the revolution of 1843, which, in overthrowing Boyer and his satellites, broke up forever the old despotic military aristocracy. However, one of the old military aristocrats, in the person of Soulouque was called to preside over the country three years after this revolution, and he, like Dessalines and Christophe, availed himself of party strifes, and set up a throne of usurpation. The country did not obtain a ruler repreenting the ideas that had triumphed in the overthrow of Boyer until 15 years after—that is, until the Revolu-tion of 1858, which called Geffrard to the Presidency. Geffrard was faithful to all the ideas of the party of progress from 1838 to 1843 under Boyer, and had the honor to put most of them in practical operation. During the eight years that he was President he did more to promote the real progress of Hayti than all the preceding chieftain put together. He organized 200 schools; caused the Roman Catholic hierarchy to be established in the Church, to reform the degrading manners of the debauched men who officiated at its altar; opened a semi ary to educate a native elergy; introduced steamers into

> administration an important article of export.
> But in spite of this commendable progress, Haytlan society had not yet reached its equilibrium; it still oscillated on its base. Why so! Because notwithstanding the progressive ideas which triumphed in 1843, and received their definite realization in 1858, the large subsuperstition. The surviving rival leaders of 1843 became calous of Geffrard. The new generation grew up in preju lice against a new aristocracy of which Geffrard and these generals were supposed to be the component parts. Divisions, jealousies and heart-burnings, gave occasion to a class of half-educated young men, raised up from the ignorant masses since 1843, to make resistance to the existing rule. A new revolution found its leader in Sainave, who headed the formidable rising at Cape Haytien in 1865, from the effects of which Geffrard's Government never recovered, fand which ultimately re sulted in the call of Salnave to the Presidency in 1867.

> Haytian waters for coast transportation; established a

Sovernment foundery; opened medical, law, and music

schools, and also a school for instructing Haytian youth

n the useful arte and trades; and formed the nucleus of

an efficient navy. The culture of cotton, favored by the

civil war in the United States, was encouraged by him

in the distribution gratuitously of cotton seed among cultivators, and the introduction at Government expense

f cotton-gins-so that this product became during his

The masses, in all their ignorance, were installed in power and place by the last revolution, against which whatever is left of intelligence and civilization in the country has been struggling with a deadly tenacity, in order to prevent an entire relapse of Haytian society into on. Superior intelligence and civilization have at length prevailed, but (caste-rule and aristocratic cliques ought now to be at an end in Hayti. The roughest picquet of the mountains holds with the most accomplished native of the cities the much coveted brevet of general. With the terror which his pointed spear has spread around the aristocratic cities of the south lately n rebellion against the Government of which he is a de voted soldier, the picquet has conquered a respect for his class which cannot be disregarded by any future Government of Hayti without peril of being instantly overthrown. The present, I trust, is the last important revolution in Hayti. Although a counter-revolution may be necessary to settle definitely the idea gained by Sa pave's advent to power, as 1858 was needed to supplement 1843, yet the rights of the democracy have nov been vindicated past recall, and Hayti is ready to enter upon a career of peace.

THE CHARACTER OF SALNAVE.

Whatever may have been the defects of Salnave's character, he was unquestionably a man of un-common courage. The act which first brought him prominently into notice proves this. He was one of the few military men to whom Geffrard looked to join him in the movement for overturning the Government of Sou louque. Previous to the outbreak, a number of the prin cipal generals of the North had assembled at Cape Hayien in secret conference, in a large room bedeeked with the trappings of royalty, hanging at one end a life-size is related that they seemed almost awed by the presence of this "counterfeit presentment," and a sudden fea seizing them that their perilous enterprise might fail, in volving them in destruction, they broke up their confer ence, and were preparing to depart. At this moment Salnave, who was present, sprung to his feet, threw open the doors, and, drawing his pistol from his belt, fired at the bust of the Emperor, shattering it into a thousand fragments, shouting at the same time, "Down with que! Vice la Republique!" The effect is described as having been electrical; the standard of revoution was immediately raised, the people everywhere allying around, and in a few days Soulouque's reign was

The next occasion on which Salnave distinguished himself was when, during the first insurrection against Gef-frard's Government, he marched upon Cape Haytien with only a few followers and senzed the arsenal at that place. He was, however, soon forced to abandon the enterprise in which he was then engaged, and seek refuge in Dominican territory. Not long after, watching his opportunity, he once more unfurled the banner of revolt, and by a forced march, with but a corporal's guard, he again attacked Cape Haytien, captured the city, and held possession of it for six months, although besieged by a force under Geffrard of some 16,000 men. It was during this period that he came into collision with the British. Some Haytians had taken refuge in the British Consulate at Cape Haytien, and Salnave demanded that they should be given up to him. The Consul refused to surrer der the refugees, but they were taken by force from the Consulate, and immediately shot. The Bulldog lying in port at the time, her commander, Capt. Wake, made remonstrances which were treated with contempt by Salnave, whereupon the Bulldog opened fire on the forts, but on changing her position she ran aground, and as she was exposed in this helpless situation to a raking fire from the fort, her commander was compelled to blow her up, escaping with his crew in his boats to a steamer belonging to Geffrard's Government. The place wa subsequently bombarded by two British war vessels, and captured, Salnave getting off once more, and making his way to Dominican territory; but the English never forgave him for what they regarded as his insolent temerity.

The bravery of Salnave made him extremely popular with the Haytian army, and when in the revolution which drove Geffrard from power, he returned from his exile, he was received at Saint Marc, where he landed, with acclamations by the soldiery. His journey from that place to Port-au-Prince was a kind of trinmphal procession, and a perfect evation was given him on his arrival at the capital. He was elected President nearly three years ago, and during nearly the whole of this time

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ENGLISHMEN ACCUSED BY PRESIDENT SCHNEI-DER-M. THERS DEMANDS THE OVERTHROW OF THE MINISTRY-LORD CLARENDON IN PARIS-M. FORCADE'S REPLY.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870. Many of the troops recently sent to La Crenzot to preserve order there among the strikers have returned to the garrisons. President Schneider now accuses Englishmen of having fomented the troubles.

There was a stormy session of the Corps Legislatif, this afternoon, on the Franco-English Commercial treaty. M. Thiers, in a speech, demanded a renunciation of this treaty and reproached the majority, asserting that they did not truly represent the country, or they would overthrow a ministry having principles the country had repudiated.

Great agitation ensued. ex-Minister Forcade replied that the majority upheld the Cabinet. It is not understood why Thiers opposed the Ministry, and Forcade upheld; but it is supposed that M. Thiers wished it to result in a vote that would force Messrs. Daru, Louvet, and Buffet to resign in order to be replaced by members of the majority.

It is announced that Lord Clarendon has arrived here from London to ascertain for the English Gov ernment the real intention of the Cabinet and Tuileries in regard to the Treaty of Commerce, which ex-

LIE-THE PAPAL RUMOR.

pires on the 4th of February next. THE COINAGE-DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BROG-

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870. The Senate yesterday discussed the proposition for an international coinage system. Messrs. Chevalier and Le Verrier, and others participated, and urged the adoption of a gold coin equivalent to 25 francs as the universal unit. The Duke of Broglie, a leading member of the Orleanists, died here yesterday. He was 85 years old. Nothing further has been heard from Rome about the rumored death of the Pope.

ROME.

THE POPE NOT DEAD-RELIGIOUS FIDELITY.

Absolutist 1.

Rome, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870. The report of the death of the Pope is false. Col. D'Argy, commander of the Antibes Legion, died in this city vesterday. During his last sickness, he called the officers of the Legion together and enoined their fidelity and honor to the Pope and

SPAIN.

THE ELECTIONS. Madrid, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870. No further returns from the elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have been received since the last dispatches, but the authorities here classify those known to be elected somewhat differently than before: Progressists 18, Republicans 4, Unionists 3,

GREAT BRITAIN.

ERIE SHARES. LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870.

It is said that a large number of the Erie shares held in this country have been stamped by the Erie Shareholders' Protection Union. A member of the firm of Burcham, Dalrymple & Co. will soon leave for New-York to protect the holders by voting on the stamped shares.

CUBA.

PUELLO HEARD FROM-HIS ARRIVAL NEAR

NUEVITAS. HAVANA, Jan. 27.-A telegram has been received from Nuevitas, and is published in the journals of this city, announcing that Gen. Puello has arrived at maga, a town a few miles from that city.

The Diario says that Gen. Puello carried with him but eight days' provisions. The Vaz de Cuba demands that a train be immediately sent to Nuevitas for the purpose of taking the troops of Puello to Puerto Principe.

THE VISIT OF MR. SEWARD-COL. ZULUETA'S SPEECH AND MR. SEWARD'S REPLY-THE SPANIARDS PUZZLED-MILLIONS SHIPPED TO SPAIN-COL. BENEGASSI'S CANDOR-30,000 TROOPS WANTED AT ONCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 21 .- It was decided on Menday evening that all the volunteer bands, accompanied by pioneers with torches, and likewise all officers, municipal and military, should visit Mr. Seward, in order, by means of music and palaver, to extract a speech from that venerable man in favor of Spain.

An address was carefully prepared for the purpose, and the enterprising and wealthy Mr. Zangroniz sent for an Englishman to translate it; but in default of any other I append my own translation of the address of our well-known negro-trader, Col. Zulueta:

Most Excellent Sir: The volunteers of this Capital, joined by various notable persons in their ranks, who, from their character, represent the community, have the ionor to congratulate your Excellency on your safe joined by various notable persons in their ranks, who, from their character, represent the community, have the honor to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival to our shores. When you had in charge the State Department of the great American nation, you favored us with your presence, and we have not forgotten that your Excellency pronounced extremely benevolent words in regard to our native country, which you have recently qualified with the graphic expression of Mother of the New-World. If your Excellency then met the respectful welcome due to your high official rank, to-day we believe it a duty to receive you with the same respect, and even more cordially, tendering to a distinguished statesman of noble sentiments the disinterested homage which in other times might have been considered a demonstration of courtesy toward an eminent functionary. We beg your Excellency to accept this sincere manifestation of the feelings of the loyal Spaniards of Cuba, who are pleased to tender the tribute of of their affection and respect to the man justily considered one of the glories of the American nation.

Mr. Seward answered this speech by addressing

Mr. Seward answered this speech by addressing the "gentlemen officers and citizens of Havana," as

follows:

Four years have passed since the occasion to which you have referred, when I was greeted on passing through this port, by a welcome which all the world regarded as not more generous to myself personally, than just and fraternal to the United States.

Since that time peace has been perfected in the United States, and the civil war has broken out in Spain and Cuba. The balance of power in Europe has been readinated by the sword; Russian America has been added to the United States; Ceutral America and South America have scarcely known repose; Mexico has resumed the walk of constitutional life.

Notwithstanding I have been an observer and an actor

walk of constitutional life.

Notwithstanding I have been an observer and an actor in some of these transactions, the address which you have made to me, and the pleasing circumstances under which it is presented, are almost effective in making me forget the lapse of time, and feel that I have returned to Cuba after a mere temporary separation from its hospitable shores.

Cuba after a mere temporary separation from its hospitable shores.

Gentlemen, the Island of Cuba is an essential part of the great modern systems of commerce and civilization. All nations are interested in its permanent peace and enduring presperity. I congratulate you with all my heart upon the great expansion and improvement which has occurred since my former visit; I pray God that this progress may continue, and that peace and harmony may not only be restored to the Island of Cuba, but also that the political situation in Spain herself—the most ancient ally of the United States—may have a safe and happy issue from all existing complications.

happy issue from all existing complications.
Gentlemen, I am sure that my countrymen will acknowledge in a more fitting manner than I have been able to do the generous hospitality you have extended to

After these speeches Mr. Seward's admirers drank champagne to the toast, among others, for the prosperity of Spain and Cuba offered by that venerable diplomatist. It was answered in English by Col. Herrera of the Third Battalion. The Diario spares itself the task of commenting upon Mr. Seward's speech, and simply indicates that several thousand orderly persons congregated in the Campo Marti to hear the serenade in his honor. If, as proposed, the illustrious traveler intended to visit the wealthy district of the West, he would find it enjoying the same Spanish ardor and order as Havana. Thus concludes the Diario, to which the Prensa adds, after misquoting his speech, that Mr. Seward is quite in favor of Spain. Other intelligent Spaniards say that there is nothing new whatever in Mr. Seward's allusions to Russian America, Central America, South America, and the rest of the geography; but what did he mean by the progress which he had found since his former visit !

The Casino's manifesto to the Cortes for the post-

signatures. Want of sharmony among the fire-eaters is here apparent. Of the funds raised from various island sources, such as taxation, confiscation and subscription, \$15,000,000 have been forwarded to Madrid, as I learn from dispatches which I have read. Private directions from Madrid have authorized further issues to the extent of thirty or forty millions. Fo all this, the situation is extremely desperate for

Spain; but make your own comments. Col. Benegassi, one of the most efficient of all the Spanish officers, has arrived here, still suffering from a severe wound. He says that Col. Velasco has sus tained rude attacks all his way to the Tunas, and, having lost one-fourth of his men, has been forced to abandon his convoy. He declared to Gen. De Rodas that unless the Government sends 30,000 men at once, failure is quite certain. He condemns the newspaper reports, which are likely to end in discrediting the commanding officers, just as it happened with Pelaez, Buceta, Letona, Mena, and Lesca.

PARAGUAY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 5.-The latest dispatches

HOPES OF CUTTING OFF LOPEZ-DOM PEDRO'S DETERMINATION TO PUSH THE CAMPAIGN-SUFFERINGS OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

from the Paraguayan territory indicate that the Argentine Ministry, at least, consider the war over. Varela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Con federation, has made an expedition to the army, and, in view of the "situation," has concluded an arrangement with the Brazilian Minister for a general reduction and withdrawal of the troops, the Commander-in-Chief, Count d'Eu, having expressed the opinion that withdrawal will not embarrass his plans for the further pursuit of Lopez in the mountains. The National Guard of the Argentine Confederation is now being landed at Buenos Ayres. The nominal support which Uruguay has given to the war has also been withdrawn, leaving the Brazilians with a small remnant of the Argentine army to complete the work which yet remains for them to do. A flying column of 3,000 men. under Gen. Piedra, is in sharp pursuit of the despot, who is known to be retreating toward Quidaba by Panadaro, whence he can cross into Bolivia by the Rio Apa. He will be cut off if the flanking column of Gen. Camara can be supplied with provisions. But this is the great difficulty. Even Lopez is in extreme need. One ox per day is all he can give as rations for each 200 men, and to eke out a subsistence they have to forage for bitter oranges, which is all they can gather in that region. Count d'Eu, owing to the fall of the river, has returned with his main army to Rosario, the large steamers being unable to ascend the river to a point above this place, and the smaller boats are of insufficient capacity to supply the whole force. The Count, however, reflecting the views of the Emperor, will vigorously push the new campaign, until the last remnant of Lopez's force has been dispersed, and the tyrant himself either captured, killed, or driven into exile. This is an unpopular determination. The Brazilians consider the war over, and want the expenditure to cease, and although over £40,000,000 have already been sunk, the Emperor considers it highly dishonorable and unsafe for Brazil to rest until ample security is gained for the future by the annihilation of Lopez's power.

The sufferings of the Paraguayan people are repre-

sented to be terrible. An eye-witness, recently returned, says that starvation and absolute nakedness are far from being the exception. At night the plazas and squares and sidewalks of the streets are the dormitories where hundreds of the unfortunates lie down to rest.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE MONARCH-HIS CEREMONIOUS RECEPTION-THE GREAT IRON-CLAD THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27 .- The only ceremonies to-day, in connection with the arrival of Mr. Peabody's remains, has been the official visit of Admiral Farragut to Capt. Commerell.

It is gratifying that the finest ship in the British navy has been welcomed, on this memorable occasion, by the gallant gentleman who is the pride of our own service, and whose presence is a greater compliment than the guns of a whole fleet of ships.

The Admiral left the wharf about noon, in the mander Fairfax, Gov. Chamberlain, the officers of the United States army stationed in this harbor, Mrs. Farragut, Mrs. Chamberlain, the Mayor of the city, and a few other persons.

As soon as his vessel was seen leaving the dock, the whole fleet beat "to quarters." The marine guards filed out on deck, and the yards of the Monarch and the Plymouth were fully manned, the former vessel sending aloft nearly 200 men. The Admiral and the Governor, with their respective staffs, put off from the Leyden in a smaller tug, and went on board the ship a little sooner than the rest of the party. Capt. Commercell received them with due ceremony at the gangway, the marines presenting arms, the bugle ounding a flourish, and the band of the ship playing the National airs, while the guests passed down the long line of officers who stood drawn up in imposing array; all wearing their showy full dress uniform, with chapeaux, side arms, and white kid gloves.

Capt. Commerell, a courteous and vivacious gentleman of middle age, has won distinction in the service, for he wears the "Victoria Cross," and is a "Commander of the Bath." The Admiral spent a long time with him examining the ship, and in particular studying the peculiarities of the guns and defensible armor. The turrets were set in motion, the machinery for loading, raising, and depressing the guns, was tried, and caps were exploded to show the peculiar method by which both pieces in a turret can be discharged at once.

The Mortnary Chapel was of course visited. Its appearance was far more impressive this morning than when I first saw it. A rich velvet pall was thrown across the lower half of the coffin, natural flowers were spread about the steps of the platform, the candles were all alight, and fat the head two sentries, a sailor, and a marine, stood, with averted faces, leaning upon their muskets.

From the Monarch the Admiral went abo ardthe Plymouth, and was received with similar honors, and then his tug steamed slowly around the Monitors, whose crews, having no yards to man, stood drawn up on deck, or on the bridges, and made what show they could. Etiquette forbids that salutes should be fired on a funeral occasion like this. Etiquette also forbade that the public should be admitted to the ships until the Admiral had paid his official visit this afternoon. However, to the great relief of thousands who have been all day sailing around the great ironclad, and begging in the most pitiful, and sometimes comical terms, to be taken aboard, the Monarch has been thrown open to the public; a Government tug taking visitors across from the wharf. The rush has been tremendous, and it will probably continue all day to-morrow. Many of the delegations and unofficial visitors from other cities have gone away, purposing, however, to return on Saturday, when the display will probably be much grander and the number of visitors greater than yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27.—The letails of the recent tragedy in Carroll County were received to-day. The five men who confessed the murder of Col. Coleman on Sunday night, were examined at Huntington on Tucsday before the Magistrate's Court, and s at to jail for trial at the May Term of the Circuit Court. About 19 o'clock that evening, about 200 horsemen rode mto the town, took the ponement of liberal legislation for Porto Rico as well as Cuba, which the Diario had represented as being subscribed to or signed by 80,000 Spaniards and Cubans, is denounced for its improdence by the Loz (organ of the hot-heads) which discredits the 80,000 for the new forms with them in the dead bortes, which they buried. None of those who participated in the killing were mosked.

FIVE COLORED MEN MURDERED IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON.

BILL TO ABOLISH THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE PASSED IN THE HOUSE-VIRGINIA REPRESENTATIVES ADMITTED TO CONGRESS-MR. CORBIN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE-THE UTAH BILL.
IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870. Mr. Hill of New-Jersey did the country a great service to-day, in obtaining the passage by the House of the bill to abolish the Franking Privilege. There were a number of members who wanted to amend and fix up the bill, but Mr. Hill insisted on total abolition, and, finding a good majority with him, the efforts of the opponents were of no avail. Mr. Farnsworth, as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, had control of the floor, and allowed an hour's debate. opposition that was manifest in the debate Mr. Hill answered in a brief speech of about 15 minutes. In answer to an assertion made that nothing would be saved to the Government by the pasage of the bill, Mr. Hill said that at the Post-Office in this city there have been received, within the last three weeks, from five to six tuns of mail matter under frank, the postage on which would amount to two thousand dollars or more per day. To this must also be added the expenses of the horses and wagons to earry the mail matter, and the men employed to look after the same. He felt sure that the passage of the bill would not only be a saving of one, or may-be two, millions to the Treasury every year, on the matter of postage, but would result in stopping the print-ing of so many public documents, making a saving of several millions additional, and cheap postage on letters and newspapers for the people would surely follow. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 174 to 14.

bill was finally passed by a vote of 174 to 14.

The Senate passed promptly, to-day, the Honse resolution breaking up the pernicious practice in the Departments here, of levying black-mail upon subordinate employés, to get up testimonials to their superiors. The only objection to the measure came from Mr. Nye. Mr. Cole's resolution, relative to the eleure of distilled spirits in California, was indefinite, postponed, his own colleague, Mr. Casserly, voting for it. Secretary Boutwell was on the floor, conversing for a while with Senators was on the floor, conversing for a while with Senators upon the finances. The Postmaster-General was also there, talking up his laudable desire to abolish the Franking Privilege, and the House bill for that purpose was received, and, it is thought, will pass, by a large majority. Mr. Lewis, one of the Senators-elect from Virginia, a very tall, spare man, was sworn in, no one responding to the Vice-President's inquiry as to whether there was any objection. The Currency bill was again debated at great length, Mr. Morton making the longest speech, and generally opposing the arguments of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sherman insisted upon sitting the bill out to-day, as Senators refused to come to an agreement about taking a vote to-morrow, and succeeded in defeating one motion to adjourn, but failed when it was renewed. If a vote should not be reached to-morrow, Mr. Sherman will fight for a session on Saturday.
In the House, to-day, at 3½, Mr. Dawes obtained the

floor, to reply to the elaborate and carefully prepared speech of Gen. Butler. The galleries were fairly filled, and all the Democratic members left their seats and took position in the assles, and about the desks on the Republican side. Mr. Dawes began his task at once, and asked the members to follow him, page by page, in the list of estimates which was placed upon every desk. He said little of a personal character, but confined himself to dull facts, to sustain his speech of last week, and his effort was therefore less interesting to the galleries. He reviewed his previous speech, and in sup-port of his position presented letters and documents without number. His deak was strewn with them. He took up the Navy-Yard estimates first, then the Franking Privilege and the other counts. At first it seemed difficult to judge which was right, Butler or Dawes. Both presented figures, and both seemed to give unanswerable arguments. It seemed for a time that figures could be made to show any result, and that the last speech was always the best and most plausible. But as he proceeded he became more interesting. He said his speech of Tuesday of last week was not an attack upon the Administration. He would like to see the tendency of the Administration toward economy, instead of extravagance, and his comparisons were with the appropriations of Johnson's Administration, and not to estimates. He related his conferences with the different Cabinet officers, and heads of Bureaus, and while he was courteous to all, he was severe on some. He explained the mistake of \$7,000,000 in the footing, and how the mistake was carried along from page to page to the end. He made no comparison of expenses of the past and present Administration, but he wanted to divert the House and the whole Administration from the extravagance into which it is so easy to drift. He said the President had aided him, and would continue to aid him, and that the course he had taken was not wholly his own. He spoke for the whole Committee of Appropriations. During the delivery of steam tender Leyden, accompanied by Rear-Admiral his speech he was listened to by Postmaster-General Maine), Corbett, Thurman, Bayard, and Casserly. closed at 55, the last of his speech being severe on Gen. Butler, without being personal. His effort is generally regarded as a very strong one, and the opinion is tha ne has fully sustained his position. Gen. Butler took notes at length, and tried to get the floor to reply, but the floor was given to Mr. Voorhees of Indiana, and the House adjourned.

Now that Virginia, and the Franking Privilege, and League Island questions are disposed of in the House, work will be begun in earnest on the Appropriation bills, which will be considered until Sherman's Currency bill is passed by the Senate, and reaches the House. The next business in the Senate will be the House Census bill, which will require much debate and be materially amended.

It is the opinion of even those opposed to Sherman's bill, that it will pass when a vote is reached. The Senators from the South and West have united on Morton's amendment, making the new issue \$60,000,000 instead of \$40,000,000, which nearly assures its adoption. When the bill is disposed of, the Census bill will come up for action, and will occupy several days.

Four of the nine members elected to the House of Representatives from Virginia were sworn in, and took their seats to-day-namely, Messrs. Jos. H. Platt, jr., Second District; C. H. Porter, Third District; Robert Ridgway, Fifth District; and Wm. Milnes, jr., Sixth District. Messrs. Ayer of the First District, Booker of the Fourth. McKenzie of the Seventh, and Gibson of the Eighth, are yet to be admitted. Joseph Segar claims to have been elected to represent the State at large, but the precedent established, in a similar case that occurred in Tennessee, will prevent his admission to a seat.

Mr. Abel R. Corbin, whose name has become so notori ously mixed up with the memorable gold panie in Sep tember last, arrived here last evening. To-day he appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency, and gave testimony in relation to the part he took in the schemes that brought about the gold panic. He testified thours, without finishing, and will again appear before the Committee to-morrow. The Committee refuse to make Mr. Corbin's evidence public at present, and Mr. Corbin also declines to communicate anything to the newspaper press. The substance of his evidence is known, however, to establish, first, a complete vindication of the President from the charges of Messrs. Fish and others, and the fact that Mr. Corbin became a party to the conspiracy, and led others in by false statements, and, under false pretenses, attempting to use the relationship of his wife to the President for the purpose of deceiving others in order that he might specia ulate and make money. His evidence gives the key to the whole matter. Mr. Corbin is so anxious to clear and vindicate himself that the Committee flud it difficult to get him to answer their questions. They are determined, however, to keep him until he answers every question asked him. He has not visited the President since his arrival, and is staying at the house of a brother-in-law on

The House Committee on Territories to-day adopted Mr. Ward's amendments to the Utah bill, authorizing the President to send enough of the army to Utah to enforce the laws against polygamy, and if sufficient force could not be spared from other duty, then that he shall accept into the service a sufficient number of volunteers to accomplish that purpose; and the property of convicted Mormons, or those who have fied from the Territory, can be used or sold for the temperary relief of such of their families as are left destitute by breaking up the Mormon system.

The bill submitted to the House to-day by Gen. Logan, providing for a reduction of the army, received the unannens consent of the Military Committee. In its operation it will muster out, within a year, 560 supernumerary officers. That portion of the bill which reduces the pay of the General of the army and the Licutemant-General, and the general reduction of the pay of the higher grade of officers who are on detached duty, is specially com | barre-

mended by the members of the Committee. The system

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

of fixed salaries for officers, instead of commutation and allowance, is also strongly commended.

The Senate Postal Committee had under consideration the Mediterranean and Oriental steamship schemes. The Committee have nearly finished the measures, and will instruct their Chairman to report it in a few days. The Committee talked over the postal telegraph system, but, without coming to any conclusion, postponed action upon it until the next meeting.

Secretary Boutwell was in conference with the Senata Finance Committee to-day, up to the hour of adjournment, discussing the features of the new Funding bill. The Committee have agreed upon the main points of the measures, but the bill will probably not be reported until next week. The average rate of interest to be allowed

The President and Cabinet officers here are watching with interest the efforts made by the Republicans of your city for one organization. They think that, if successful, they can place some dependence on New-York politics, which they have not been able hitherto

to do. Senators have had placed on their tables a closelyprinted pamphlet of nine pages, addressed to the Hon. Roscoe Conking, treating of the variations of the House Census bill from the law of 1850, signed by Joseph C. G. He reviews the House bill by section and line, so that the legislator may readily comprehend the justice of his criticisms. The document was printed by order of the Senate Committee.

THE QUAKER COMMISSION-THE DISTRIBUTION SEEDS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DE-

OF SEEDS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DLPARTMENT.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Enoch Hoag, (Superintendent of the Kansas Indian
Superintendency, and a committee of the Society of
Friends, including George Wistar of Philadelphia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs
this morning to submit their views as to the proper
treatment of the Indians in that State, and to urge the
expediency of making appropriations to carry out their
plan for educating and civilizing the various tribes under
their charge. The Committee promised to give their
representations careful consideration.

The Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture,
is daily in receipt of numerous applications from all sertions of the country, asking for supplies of seeds, plants,
de. It will save much trouble and disappointment to
the public to know it is not in the power of the Department to comply with such requests. The very meager
appropriations made by Congress for the purchase and
distribution of seeds, &c., will not possibly admit of any
general or miscellaneous distribution. The Commissioner
is, therefore, reluctantly constrained to decline all applications of this character, and confine himself strictly is
the legitimate objects of the Department as implied by
the spirit and intent of the law creating the saine, and cations of this character, and confine himself strictly by
the legitimate objects of the Department as numbed by
the spirit and intent of the law creating the same, and
will hereafter only distribute seeds, &c., through the
medium of State and county agricultural societies, erganized farmers clubs, and the regular monthly statutical and meteorological correspondents of the office, thus
equally reaching every portion of the country.

The Customa receipts for the week ending Jan 22 are
as follows: At Boston, \$12,499; at New-York, \$2,600,513;
at Philadelphia, \$135,730; at Baltimore, \$152,600, at NewOrleans (for the week ending Jan 18), \$112,692. Total,
\$3,311,425.

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Brevet

at Philadelphia, \$133,730; at Baltimore, \$132,000; at New-Orleans (for the week ending Jan. 15), \$112,092. Total, \$3,371,493.

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Brevet Lieat. Col. E. Bloodcood, who was recently tried by Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and found guilty of conduct prepudicial to good order and neilitary discipline, in having violently assaulted, with intent to do bodily harm, Lieut. O'Connor of the all Cavalry, and of having contined said Lieut. O'Connor under arrest without sufficient cause, has been approved by the President, and in accordance therewith firevet Lieut. Col. Bloodgood has been dismissed the service of the United States.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, at Carliste Barracks, has been ordered to send all the disposable colored troops at that point to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where, upon arrival, they will, with colored cavalry recruits now there, be assigned to the 10th United States Cavalry.

The Mayor of Washington and the Register of Deeds have had an interview with the President in regard to District matters, in the course of which the President is represented as saying, referring to the former visit of the citizens, he did not know how they came to suppose be would recommend to Congress that appropriations ought to be made for this city. Such had not been nor was it his intention now. A recommendation of this character at present would be disregarded. The Western members were specially tenacious in regard to this subject. Thus and more information would soften the aspertites of the moment. It had been his desire for years, and was his wish now, to see before the close of his term of office the capital take rank with a mount show a freater reduction of the public debt, and less taxation, and by that time Congress might see the necessity of improving our avenues, public buildings, and other important public works, and he had no douist the time would come when Cablimet Ministers would be farmished with houses free of rent by the Governm To suppose that men representing the and receptions was pittance of \$8,000 give grand dinners and receptions was

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President to-day ent the following nominations to the Senate: Israel S. Adams, Collector of Customs of Great Egg Harbor, New-

Jarvis H. Bartlett, Collector of Customs at Little Egg Harbor, News.

erser, william G. Williams, Postmaster at Watertown, New York.
Bruce Johnson, Postmaster at Shelbeville, Indiana.
James L. Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys at Cens. Michigan,
John Esten, Jr., of Tempesace, Commissioner of Education, vice Barart, to be removed.

THE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 27 .- At the Workingmen's Assembly to-day, Mr. Norton, late Treasurer of the Assembly, was expelled, he being deficient about \$22. Resolutions against granting more land to railroad companies, and relative to a more thorough organization of the working men were adopted. One of the resolutions, ealing upon Congress to furnish greater protection to the working men, was referred. An act to prevent truancy and vagrancy of children was adopted. A law for the better protection of engineers of steam fire-engines was ordered to be drafted. Resolutions on the death of Wm. Sylvia, and, also, denouncing monopolies, were ordered. A resolution recommending the establishment of a Labor Exchange in New-York City, to be controlled by workingmen, after discussion, was tabled. A resolution was adopted denouncing the enactment of laws by Congress taking from the Supreme Coart of the United States the power to question the constitutionality of the laws enacted by it. A mass meeting of workingment of hear addresses was held in the Assembly Chamber this evening. bly, was expelled, he being deficient about \$22. Resolu-

THE MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. LEWISTON, Jan. 27.-The State Temperance Convention assembled this afternoon, and was permanently organized, with the Hon. Sidney Perham of Paris as President, and one Vice-President from each county. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, including the Speeches were made by several gentlemen, including the Hon. John J. Perry of Oxford, who expressed his disapproval of Gov. Chamberlain's course, and advocated the holding of the Republican party to its piedge for probibition, and its enforcement. Attorney-Gen. Frye of Lewiston favored adhering to the Republican party, and took strong grounds in favor of a State police. He commented severely on Gov. Chamberlain's declaration that the highor laws are as well executed as the laws against theft and murder. The Convention is well attended, and will continue in session to-morrow.

A MOST DETERMINED SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- Mrs. Harold of Devilda, Jo Davis County, Illinois, recently became mane on religious matters, and on Tuesday morning, in the absence of her husband, she obtained a razor and attempted to cut her throat, when her daughter snatched it from her and ray toward an outnouse to hide it. The mother and ran toward an outhouse to hide it. The mother overtook her daughter, and after a struggle regained the razor, and was about to draw it across her throat the second time, when another daughter, if years old, placed her hand there, and received a terrible gash. The mather then succeeded in cutting her throat effectually, and died almost instantly.

...The Philadelphia City Gas Works have reduced the price of gas to \$2.30 per 1,000 feet.

Four stores, in different parts of Rock-land, Me., were broken into, on Wednesday night, and groceries and a considerable amount of property stoleh. One hundred and fifty workmen at the cutlery works of the J. Russell Manufacturing Company at Greenfield, Mass., have struck, on account of a reduc-

... The National Hotel, on Race-st., Philation in wages. delphia, was damaged by fire yesterday. Its openionits, Kaim & Co., lose \$6,500. The building is owned by C. C. Roberts of New-York, whose loss is \$1,500.

.... The meetings of the Woman Suffrage Convention in San Francisco are attracting a horse at-tendance. About 120 delegates are present. Nine Woman Suffrage Associations are represented.

The Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, adjourned yesterday. Wilkesburre was so lected as the place for the next meeting.

....The meeting called at Chicago on Wednesday night, to form a Vigilance Committee, was turned into a farce by those who responded to the call, and it adjourned without accomplishing any thing. Col. Digby of the English Army was

parried on Wednesday to Miss Line, daughter of W. S. Fror-bock of Chichinath. The vereining took place of G. Grosebock's residence—bishops Rosecrans, Catholic, and Metivanie, Protestant, officiating. Late Northern Arizona advices have been

received at San Francisco. The Indians were quiet. The Big-Ring quartz mines were yielding largely, risch gold discoveries were reported to have been funds own into north of Prescott. Provinces were high. Fibur, 142